Demystifying Sub-Ledger Accounting (SLA) in the Oracle R12 Financials Solution
Oracle R12

- Multi-Org Access Control (MOAC)
- Trading Community Architecture (TCA)
- eBTax
- Banking Model
- Payment Model
- General Ledger (Ledgers)
Why SLA and What does it do?
Why SLA and what does it do?

- Oracle Sub Ledger accounting (SLA) is an accounting hub in Oracle Application Release 12 (R12).
- It is used to derive all attributes required to account a transaction
  - Derive basic & complex accounting attributes:
    - Code Combination ID
- After deriving these accounting attributes the transactions are then interfaced to GL from SLA.
  - No sub ledgers (AP, PO...) interfaces the transactions directly to GL
Why SLA and what does it do?

• SLA gives the flexibility to manage the entire accounting rule at one place, which acts as a single source of truth for GL.

• There is no separate responsibility to access SLA setup or view the transactions generated by SLA. Rather we can access SLA setup and review accounted transactions with extended menus attached to each sub ledger module.
SLA *Did you know…*

- FYI
  - Over 2,100 objects have been added to the E-Business Suite due to SLA

```
Select object_type, count(*)
from dba_objects
Where object_name like '%%XL%%A%'
Group by object_type;
```
How SLA creates accounting lines
How SLA creates accounting lines

- After registering the event in SLA, we can create accounting entries by running executable XDODTEXE. This executable is provided by SLA and is used by all the sub ledgers with different concurrent program names. Around 160 concurrent programs use the same executable for example in Projects it is used with name “PRC: Create Accounting”. This executable does the following:
  - Gathers information from base tables in sub ledgers.
  - Derive the accounting attributes based on the data fetched from sub ledgers.
  - Derive code combination id based on the business rules.
  - Create journal lines based on the seeded Journal definition.
  - Create lines in XLA_AE_HEADERS and XLA_AE_LINES.
How SLA creates accounting lines
How SLA creates accounting lines

Subledgers

CREATE ACCOUNTING

Various Applications
AR, AP, CE, FA...

Subledger Accounting

TRANSFER TO GL

XLAEVENTS

XLA_AE_HEADERS

XLA_AE_LINES

XLA_DISTRIBUTION_LINKS

General Ledger

General Ledger
There are cases where SLA can alter or massage the CCID (code combination) that is generated in a Subledger before transferring to the General Ledger. For example, payables module generates a charge account segment combination for an invoice distribution line as A.B.C.D. If SLA module is NOT configured, then SLA is simply a pass through.
• If SLA module is configured, then the A.B.C.D code combination of Payables can be passed to General Ledger via the SLA as A.B1.C1.D instead.

• If SLA was configured to pass account ‘C’ as 7450 for a qualifying transaction (A.B1.7450.D)
• The most important application however of the SLA is its ability to create shadow journals that contain different values or differing credit/debit entries for the transactions. This is the main reason why SLA module was created/designed.

• For company "COMPANY UK", it might have operations in France, which is "COMPANY France". With UK being the parent company, the French company has to do accounting journals in formats that can be reported as per French legislation and also as per UK legislation.

• In France an inventory item is accounted as expense, whereas in UK the inventory item is accounted as an asset.

How SLA creates accounting lines

- During development and testing you can use SLA Diagnostics to help you review source values and review issues related to generation of subledger journal entries.
  - Administrator set profile SLA: Enable diagnostics = Yes
  - Users enter transactions
  - Run Create Accounting
  - Run Request: Transaction Object Diagnostics
Event Model
### Entities, Event Classes and Event Types

**SLA Key Attributes**

- **Event Model**: Event Model is the definition of sub ledger transaction types and their life cycle.

- **Event Entity**: High level, often 1 per sub ledger application (AP, AR).

- **Event Class**: Classifies transaction types for accounting rule purposes (Invoice, Receipt).

- **Event Type**: For each transaction type, defines possible actions with accounting significance. (Adjusted, Cancelled, Validated)
How does SLA work?

Register Subledger transactions in SLA
How does SLA work?

Register Subledger transactions in SLA

• After validating / approving / costing the transaction in the respective module, the sub ledger calls SLA API to create a reference of the validated transaction in SLA.
• This reference is known as EVENT. Events are created by calling the public API “xla_events_pub_pkg.create_events” provided by SLA.
• It is up to the sub ledgers on how to call the API.
  – For example Oracle Projects calls this API from concurrent program “PRC: Generate Cost Accounting Events” and Oracle Payables calls this API with Create Account (on the form from Actions or concurrent program)
How does SLA work?

Register Subledger transactions in SLA

- While calling xla_events_pub_pkg.create_events, oracle passes a unique id and event class.
- Unique ID can be an invoice id, a po_distribution id or an expenditure_item_id etc.
- As soon as the sub ledger generates the event in SLA, SLA returns unique event_id. This event_id will then act as a reference to all the accounting entries generated by SLA.
How does SLA work?

Register Subledger transactions in SLA

• Taking the example of Oracle Projects in 11i where after costing the transaction user need to run the ‘PRC: Interface Cost to General Ledger’ followed by ‘Journal Import’ followed by ‘PRC: Tieback process’.

• In R12 user only need to run “PRC: Generate Cost Accounting Events” which will register events in SLA and thereafter SLA will take care of accounting the transaction and interfacing it to GL.

• There is no tieback process in R12, as there is one to one reference of event id between SLA and sub ledger tables.
How does SLA work?

How does SLA understand whether unique id is invoice id or a po_distribution id
How does SLA work?

How does SLA understand whether unique id is invoice id or a po_distribution id

• While creating the event we also need to pass event class.
• This event class is used to distinguish between the types of transaction passed for processing.
How does SLA work?

- Projects> Setup> Subledger Accounting > Accounting Methods Builder > Events> Events Model
How does SLA work?

- Projects > Setup > Subledger Accounting > Accounting Methods Builder > Events > Events Model
How does SLA work?

- Projects > Setup > Subledger Accounting > Accounting Methods Builder > Events > Events Model
How does SLA work?
How does SLA work?
• Identifiers are the unique ID that is passed to SLA from sub ledgers.

• Per the screenshot Oracle is passing expenditure_Item_id for entity ‘EXPENDITURE’. “Identifier Column” field under Identifier window tells what column in SLA table should store expenditure_item_id.

• The identifier columns that can be used are SOURCE_ID_INT_1 to 4, SOURCE_ID_DATE_1 to 4, SOURCE_ID_CHAR_1 to 4. These values and columns are present in table XLA_TRANSACTION_ENTITIES.
How does SLA work?
• This screen shows the hierarchical structure of different transactions that can be interfaced to SLA.
• Because the screen shot is from Oracle Projects responsibility thus it shows only the projects related transactions.
• In the entity screen we see only those transactions that can be interfaced to the GL, that’s why we do not see Invoice as one of the entity as Invoices are not directly interfaced to GL from PA but they are routed thru AR.
- Event Class window displays the different kind of expenditure transactions that can be interfaced to GL.
- This level of hierarchy is known as Event class, which is further classified into Event Types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Class Code</th>
<th>Event Class Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PRVDR_RECVR_RECLAS</td>
<td>Provider and Receiver Reclas</td>
<td>Event class for provider cost reclassification adjustments</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPLIER_COST</td>
<td>Supplier Cost</td>
<td>Event class for supplier invoice, expense report, receipt</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPPLIER_COST_ADJ</td>
<td>Supplier Cost Adjustment</td>
<td>Event class for supplier invoice, expense report, receipt</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOT_BURDENED_COST</td>
<td>Total Burdened Cost</td>
<td>Event class for total burdened cost transactions</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Event Types**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Type Code</th>
<th>Event Type Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Accounting Tax</th>
<th>Enabled</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EXP_COST_DIST</td>
<td>Expense Report Cost Distribution</td>
<td>Raw cost distribution for Expense</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUPP_COST_DIST</td>
<td>Supplier Cost Distribution</td>
<td>Raw cost distributed for Supplier</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
View Subledger Accounting
View Subledger Accounting

- Responsibility (Payables) > Accounting > Subledger Accounting
View Subledger Accounting

Simple Search

Note that the search is case insensitive

* From Transaction Date: 01-Feb-2001
(example: 23-Feb-2013)

* To Transaction Date: 01-Feb-2013

Primary Ledger

Transaction Number

Event Class

Event Type

Event Status

Event Date

Only include events with journal entries

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View Subledger Accounting

Event Classes
- Payables
  - Invoice
  - Debit Memo
  - Prepayment
  - Payments
  - Refunds
- Receivables
  - Invoice
  - Deposit
  - Receipt
  - Bill Receivable

Event Types
- Payables
  - Additions
  - Adjustments
  - Capitalization
  - Depreciation
- Receivables
  - Requisition
  - Purchase Order
- Purchasing
  - AR Receipt
    - Created
    - Applied
    - Unapplied
    - Updated
    - Reversed
- AP Invoice
  - Validated
  - Adjusted
  - Cancelled
- FA Depreciation
  - Depreciation
  - Rollback depreciation
- AR Receipt
  - Created
  - Distributed
  - Cancelled
  - Rejected
  - Rejected
  - Finally completed
View Subledger Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Class</th>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Event Status</th>
<th>Event Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Final Accounted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Draft Accounted</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Not Completed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No Accounting Needed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Related Event In Error</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Unprocessed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Related Event Details: journal entries

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View Subledger Accounting
View Subledger Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select Event:</th>
<th>View Transaction</th>
<th>View Journal Entries</th>
<th>Export</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Select Details:</th>
<th>Hide</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primary Ledger</th>
<th>Event Class</th>
<th>Event Type</th>
<th>Event Date</th>
<th>Event Status</th>
<th>Transaction Date</th>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision Operations (USA)</td>
<td>Invoices</td>
<td>Invoice Adjusted</td>
<td>26-Apr-2004</td>
<td>Final Accounted</td>
<td>26-Apr-2004 00:00:00</td>
<td>ERS-7594-47236</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Event Number**: 2
- **Legal Entity**: Vision Operations
- **Party Name**: TT Services
- **Invoice Number**: ERS-7594-47236
- **Invoice Currency**: USD
- **Invoice Type**: STANDARD
- **Canceled Date**: 03-Jan-2007 23:09:13
- **On Hold Status**: No
- **Party Site Name**: TT SAN FRAN
- **Invoice Amount**: 137700
- **Invoice Ledger Amount**: 137700
- **Invoice Date**: 26-APR-2004 00:00:00
- **Invoice Description**: Receipt Invoice automatically created on 26-APR-04

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View Subledger Accounting
View Subledger Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operating Unit</th>
<th>Cust Type</th>
<th>PO Number</th>
<th>Trading Party</th>
<th>Supplier Number</th>
<th>Supplier Site</th>
<th>Invoice Date</th>
<th>Invoice Num</th>
<th>Inv Num XI</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vision Operations</td>
<td>Standard</td>
<td>TT Services</td>
<td>5017</td>
<td>TT SAN FRA</td>
<td>26-APR-2004</td>
<td>ERS-7594-47236</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary**

- Items: 137,700.00
- Retainage: 0
- Prepayments Applied: 0
- Withholding: 0
- Subtotal: 137,700.00

**Amount Paid**

- USD 137,700.00

**Status**

- Status: Validated
- Accounted: Yes
- Approval: Not Required
- Holds: 0
- Scheduled Payment Holds: 0
View Subledger Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Transaction Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Select Event:**
- View Transaction
- View Journal Entries

**Select Details:**
- Primary Ledger: Vision Operations (USA)

**Event Details:**
- Event Number: 2
- Legal Entity: Vision Operations
- Party Name: TT Services
- Invoice Number: ERS-7594-47236
- Invoice Currency: USD
- Invoice Type: STANDARD
- Cancelled Date: 

**Options:**
- Go
- Clear
- Export

**Show All Details**

**Hide All Details**
View Subledger Accounting

Transaction Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Name</th>
<th>Invoice Number</th>
<th>Invoice Currency</th>
<th>Invoice Type</th>
<th>Cancelled Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TT Services</td>
<td>ERS-7594-47236</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>STANDARD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party Site Name</th>
<th>Invoice Amount</th>
<th>Invoice Date</th>
<th>Invoice Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TT SAI FRAN</td>
<td>137700</td>
<td>26-APR-2004</td>
<td>Receipt Invoice automatically created on 26-APR-04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Accounting Class</th>
<th>Entered Currency</th>
<th>Entered DR</th>
<th>Entered CR</th>
<th>Accounted DR (USD)</th>
<th>Accounted CR (USD)</th>
<th>Supporting References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Show 1</td>
<td>01-449-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 2</td>
<td>01-450-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 3</td>
<td>01-422-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 4</td>
<td>01-420-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 5</td>
<td>01-430-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 6</td>
<td>01-421-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 7</td>
<td>01-410-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 8</td>
<td>01-759-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 9</td>
<td>01-210-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 10</td>
<td>01-000-2210-0000-000</td>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounted Amounts

- Accounted DR (USD) 69,750.00
- Accounted CR (USD) 69,750.00
View Subledger Accounting

Ledger: Vision Operations (USA)
Journal Entry Status: Final
Balance Type: Actual
GL Date: 26-Apr-2004

Transaction Information

- Party Name: TT Services
- Invoice Number: ERS-7594-47236
- Invoice Currency: USD
- Invoice Type: STANDARD
- Canceled Date
- Document Sequence Name
- Document Sequence Number

Show Additional Information

Lines

Export

Details | Number | Account | Accounting Class | Entered Currency

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View Subledger Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event Class</td>
<td>Invoices</td>
<td>Event Creation Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Type</td>
<td>Invoice Adjusted</td>
<td>Legal Entity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Event Date</td>
<td>26-Apr-2004</td>
<td>Legal Entity Income Tax Registration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Ledger</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Period</td>
<td>Apr-04</td>
<td>Reference Date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transfer to GL Date</td>
<td></td>
<td>Transfer to GL Status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequences</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Sequence Name</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reporting Sequence Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Sequence Number</td>
<td>87759</td>
<td>Reporting Sequence Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounting Sequence Version</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reporting Sequence Version</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
View Subledger Accounting

- **Category**: Purchase Invoices
- **Completion Date**: 
- **Journal Entry Type**: Standard
- **Description**: Receipt Invoice automatically created on 26-APR-04
- **Party Site Name**: TT SAN FRAN
- **Invoice Amount**: 137700
- **Invoice Ledger Amount**: 137700
- **Invoice Date**: 26-APR-2004 00:00:00
## View Subledger Accounting

### T Accounts (Vision Operations: USD) - AP_INVOICES, ERS-7594-47236

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>USD</th>
<th>USD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01-000-2210-0000-000</td>
<td>Operations-No Department-Accounts Payable-No Sub Account-No Product</td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line 10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Activity</td>
<td></td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-410-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Operations-International Sales-Legal Services-No Sub Account-No Product</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line 7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Activity</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01-420-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Operations-Sales East-Legal Services-No Sub Account-No Product</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Activity</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## View Subledger Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Accounting Class</th>
<th>Entered Currency</th>
<th>Entered DR</th>
<th>Entered CR</th>
<th>Accounted DR (USD)</th>
<th>Accounted CR (USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Show 1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>01-440-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
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<td>7,200.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>01-450-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>01-422-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>01-420-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>01-430-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>01-421-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>01-410-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>01-750-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>01-510-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>01-000-2210-0000-000</td>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accounted Amounts**

- **Total Accounted DR (USD):** 69,750.00
- **Total Accounted CR (USD):** 69,750.00
View Subledger Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Accounting Class</th>
<th>Entered Currency</th>
<th>Entered DR</th>
<th>Entered CR</th>
<th>Accounted DR (USD)</th>
<th>Accounted CR (USD)</th>
<th>Support</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Show 1</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-440-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 2</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-450-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 3</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-422-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-420-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-430-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-421-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 7</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-410-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 8</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-750-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 9</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-510-7620-0000-000</td>
<td>Item Expense</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>01-000-2210-0000-000</td>
<td>Liability</td>
<td>USD</td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Accounted Amounts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accounted DR (USD)</th>
<th>69,750.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

[Image of export CSV file dialog box]
### View Subledger Accounting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Entered C</th>
<th>Entered D</th>
<th>Entered E</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Third Part</th>
<th>Third Part</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>01-440-76: Item Expe USD</td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
<td>7,200.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>01-450-76: Item Expe USD</td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td>7,650.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>01-422-76: Item Expe USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>01-420-76: Item Expe USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>01-430-76: Item Expe USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>01-421-76: Item Expe USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>01-410-76: Item Expe USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>01-750-76: Item Expe USD</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td>9,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>01-510-76: Item Expe USD</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td>6,300.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>01-000-22: Liability USD</td>
<td></td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td>69,750.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Inquiring Minds… want to know…
SLA *Question*

Do you see upgrade issues going from R11i to R12 that involve data base and applications performance?

- No database and application performance issues after the upgrade, except Oracle recommend 20% more CPU and Memory should be added than R11i.
SLA *Question*

Are there any patching requirements?

- Our DBA’s have not seen any specific patch for SLA in an upgrade
- Consider how much data history you need access to in XLA tables. Log an SR to receive patch information
SLA *Question*

Do you see any installation issues?

• None. The configuration after the upgrade is still an open item…Talk to Accounting and ask how many manual journals they perform because the CCID is not created properly.
SLA *Question*

Is there a partitioning SLA tables or other data base configuration requirement?

• None. Upgrade took care of SLA table creation and configuration
Setup
Application Accounting Definition

Decides the triggering event in modules to generate accounting. Example: Invoice Validation or Invoice Payment (Payables)

Constructs the Journal Header and Journal Line

Journal Entry Descriptions

Journal Line Definitions

Journal Line Types

Account Derivation Rules
Overall Setup Flow

- When you create new definitions in SLA, you can follow the bottom up model.
- The parallel flow on top, as shown in image below is to ensure both a Credit and Debit line gets created for a Journal.

- **Create Journal Line Type** for CREDIT line
- **Create Account Derivation Rule** for CREDIT line

- **Create Journal Line Type** for DEBIT line
- **Create Account Derivation Rule** for DEBIT line

- **Create Journal Line Definition for Event Class and Event Type using JLT, ADR (The How)**

- **Create Application Accounting Definition (The When)**
- **Create Subledger Accounting Method (The Where)**
Event Model
• EVENT MODEL
• Payables> Setup> Accounting Setups> Subledger Accounting Setup> Accounting Methods Builder> Events> Event Model
• EVENT MODEL

• Payables> Setup> Accounting Setups> Subledger Accounting Setup> Accounting Methods Builder> Events> Event Model
• EVENT MODEL

Payables> Setup> Accounting Setups> Subledger Accounting Setup> Accounting Methods Builder> Events> Event Model
• EVENT MODEL

• Payables> Setup> Accounting Setups> Subledger Accounting Setup> Events> Event Model
• EVENT MODEL
• Payables > Setup > Accounting Setups > Subledger Accounting Setup > Events > Event Model
• For each and every application there is a combination of event class and event type. Depending upon the combination of event class and event type the accounting gets triggered. The standard SLA out of the box from Oracle meets your requirement by 80%.
  – For example you can fetch the standard accounting from payables or receivables options. However where these standard seeded accounting do not suffice, you can go and modify SLA to meet your business needs.
• There is something called Journal Entry Description. When a transaction is transferred as a journal, then every journal has credit/debit and description. The journal has description at header and also at line level. The JED allows you to generate the description of the Journal at both header and line level.
  – For example you may want Customer Name or Customer Number in the journal description for a journal that is initiated from Oracle Receivables module. Using JED in SLA you can build header or line level descriptions.
Setup

Journal Line Definitions

The How
Journal Line Definitions

• The Journal Line Definition "defines" how the entire journal is built. To create any journal, one of the key things is to get the CCID or the code combination of segments.

• SLA needs to know where this CCID will be coming from. You also need to know whether this CCID will be debit or this CCID will go into credit. Therefore you not just require the CCID, but you also need to decide whether a specific CCID will be debited or credited. In SLA, the "Journal Line Type" will specify whether the accounting entry is credit or debit. Also, you can then "attach something called an ADR (Account Derivation Rules) to this Journal Line Type".

• The ADR returns the final code combination. Therefore Journal Line Definition will leverage the JLT+ADR to know which CCID is crediting and which CCID is debiting in the journal.

• If desired the Journal Entry description JED
Journal Line Definitions

Journal Line Type
• Decide Credit or Debit

Journal Line Definition

Journal Entry Description
• Construct Desc (header/line)

Account Derivation Rules
• Generate CCID
Journal Line Definitions

Journal Line Type

Journal Line Type
• Decide Credit or Debit

Journal Line Definition

Journal Entry Description
• Construct Desc (header/line)

Account Derivation Rules
• Generate CCID
• JOURNAL LINE TYPES
• Payables> Setup> Accounting Setups> Subledger Accounting Setup> Accounting Methods Builder> Journal Entry Setups> Journal Line Types
- JOURNAL LINE TYPES
- Payables> Setup> Accounting Setups> Subledger Accounting Setup> Accounting Methods Builder> Journal Entry Setups> Line Types (new/find)
The image shows a software interface for configuring journal line types. The specific configuration is for a type named `JLT CREDIT CSS`, with the following settings:

- **Application**: Payables
- **Event Class**: Invoices
- **Line Type Code**: JLT_CREDIT_CSS
- **Owner**: User
- **Accounting Class**: Liability
- **Rounding Class**: Liability
- **Enabled**: Yes

The interface includes options for `Balance Type`, `Side`, `Switch Debit/Credit`, `Merge Matching Lines`, `Subledger Gain/Loss`, `Condition`, `Chart of Accounts`, `Multiperiod`, and `Transfer to GL`.

- Under `Balance Type`, the option `Actual` is selected.
- Under `Side`, the option `Credit` is selected.
- `Switch Debit/Credit` is set to `Yes`.
- `Merge Matching Lines` is set to `No`.
- `Subledger Gain/Loss` is set to `No`.

A pop-up note highlights the `Merge Matching Lines` feature:

- **Note**: *Merge Matching Lines* to combine when use same CCID * Merges into a single journal line*
• If you Merge Matching lines in SLA you cannot transfer to GL in detail
• Condition
• In this example, we want to build a condition for “Journal Line Type” eligibility depending upon whether in the Payables Options Screen has Automatic Offset Method is set to None, Balancing or Account.
• In the example condition, we have placed an OR condition.
• Setup > Options > Payables Options

– This is what the normal setting could be
• Repeat for debit – Copy Option
Repeat for debit

- Application: Payables
- Event Class: Invoices
- Line Type Code: JLT_DEBIT_CSS
- Name: JLT_DEBIT_CSS
- Description: DEMO OF JOURNAL LINE TYPES (JLT)
- Owner: User
- Accounting Class: Item Expense
- Rounding Class: Item Expense
- Enabled: Yes
- Side: Debit
- Balance Type: Actual
- Switch Debit/Credit: Yes
- Merge Matching Lines: No
- Subledger Gain/Loss: No
- Chart of Accounts: None
- Business Flow: None
- Method: None
- Class: None
- Transfer to GL: Summary
- Multiperiod: None
- Accrual
- Recognition
• Build a condition based on Invoice Distribution type as shown below
Journal Line Definitions

Account Derivation Rules

Journal Line Type
- Decide Credit or Debit

Journal Line Definition

Journal Entry Description
- Construct Desc (header/line)

Account Derivation Rules
- Generate CCID
• Account Derivation Rule
  – Setup… Accounting setups> Subledger Accounting Setup> Accounting Methods Builder> Journal Entry Setups> Account Derivation Rules
- **Account Derivation Rule**
- **Chart of Accounts**
  - Must enter both Transaction & Accounting
- An ADR can either return a full CCID or a specific segment. The values can be sourced either statically or from existing seeded dynamic sources in SLA. These seeded sources are mapped to database
• Account Derivation Rule
• Output type – options based on your unique configuration
• Account Derivation Rule
• We are saying this specific ADR will return a constant for Company
• **Account Derivation Rule**

• We are saying this specific ADR will return a constant for the full Accounting Flexfield
- Account Derivation Rule
- First the conditions against priority 1 are evaluated.
- If the condition returns TRUE, then the value from priority 1 will be picked up
- Otherwise it will go to the next condition
Journal Line Definitions

Journal Entry Description

- Construct Desc (header/line)

Journal Line Type
- Decide Credit or Debit

Account Derivation Rules
- Generate CCID
• Creating Journal Entry Description
  – Setup > Accounting Setups > Subledger Accounting Setups > Accounting Method Builder > Journal Entry Setups > Journal Entry Description
- Example: Display; Supplier Name, Invoice number, Invoice Date, PO Number, etc...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Seq</th>
<th>Value Type</th>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Segment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>[ Supplier ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td>Supplier Name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>[ SUPPLIER NUMBER ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td>Invoice Supplier Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50</td>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>[ INV# ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td>Invoice Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>[ INV DATE ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td>Invoice Date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90</td>
<td>Constant</td>
<td>[ PO# ]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Source</td>
<td></td>
<td>Purchase Order Number</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There is something called Journal Entry Description. When a transaction is transferred as a journal, then every journal has credit/debit and description. The journal has description at header and also at line level. The JED allows you to generate the description of the Journal at both header and line level.

- For example you may want Customer Name or Customer Number in the journal description for a journal that is initiated from Oracle Receivables module. Using JED in SLA you can build header or line level descriptions.
Journal Line Definitions

Journal Line Definition

Journal Line Type
• Decide Credit or Debit

Journal Entry Description
• Construct Desc (header/line)

Account Derivation Rules
• Generate CCID
• Journal Lines Definitions

- Accounting Setups
  + Ledger Setup
    - Subledger Accounting Setup
      + Transaction Account Builder
        Subledger Applications
      + Transaction Accounting Builder Setup
    - Accounting Methods Builder
      + Events
      + Sources
      + Journal Entry Setups
    - Methods and Definitions

Journal Lines Definitions
Application Accounting Definition
Subledger Accounting Methods
### Journal Lines Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Application</th>
<th>Payables</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event Class</td>
<td>Invoices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition Code</td>
<td>JLD_CSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Definition Name</td>
<td>JLD_CSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>DEMO OF JOURNAL LINES DEFINITIONS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Chart of Accounts

- **Transaction**: Operations Accounting Flex
- **Accounting**: Operations Accounting Flex

#### Line Assignments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Line Type</th>
<th>Inherit</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Line Description</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Active</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JLT_CREDIT_CSS</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>JED_CSS</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JLT_DEBIT_CSS</td>
<td>✔️</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>JED_CSS</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>✔️</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Account Derivation Rules

- **Segment**: All Segments
- **Rule Name**: DEMO LIABILITY_ADR
- **Owner**: User
- **Description**: DEMO LIABILITY ADR
- **Segment**: Company
- **Rule Name**: ADR EXPENSE_CSS
- **Owner**: User
- **Description**: DEMO OF ACCOUNT DERIVA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Journal Line Type</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Line Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JLT_CREDIT_CSS</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>JED_CSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JLT_DEBIT_CSS</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>JED_CSS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Account Derivation Rules**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Segment</th>
<th>Inherit</th>
<th>Rule Name</th>
<th>Owner</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All Segments</td>
<td></td>
<td>DEMO LIABILITY ADR</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>DEMO LIABILITY ADR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company</td>
<td></td>
<td>ADR EXPENSE CSS</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>DEMO OF ACCOUNT DER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Comment:**

COMPANY = 02 AS A CONSTANT
• The CCID for the debit line will be calculated by the CCID value in Invoice Distribution line, with the specific segment from Account segment being replaced as per ADR_EXPENSE_CSS.
• For example, if the CCID in AP_INVOICE_DISTRIBUTION equates A.B.C.D.E.F then your journal line debit entry will be 02.B.C.D.E.F
New setups... new tables?
Important Tables in SLA

- **XLA_Events**
  - Stores records for accounting events generated by subledger applications. Each product populates this table by calling the subledger API

- **XLA_AE_Headers**
  - Stores subledger journal entries. There is a one to many relationship between Events and Headers

- **XLA_AE_Lines**
  - Stores subledger journal entries lines. There is a one to many relationship between Headers and Lines. This table will store at least one row for debit and one row for credit.

- **XLA_Distribution_Links**
  - Stores detail distribution of the journal entries. This table is the most granular level and represents data contained in respective subledger products distribution tables. Accounting uses this table for processing reversals and business flows
Visual for AR data in SLA

AR - HEADERS
RA_CUSTOMER_TRX_ALL
AR_CASH_RECEIPTS_ALL
AR_ADJUSTMENTS_ALL

ENTITIES
XLA_TRANSACTION_ENTITIES

ACCOUNTING EVENTS
XLA_EVENTS

ACCOUNTING HEADERS
XLA_AE_HEADERS

ACCOUNTING LINES
XLA_AE_LINES

DISTRIBUTION LINKS
XLA_DISTRIBUTION_LINKS

GL IMPORT REFERENCES

LEDGER TABLES

AR – DISTRIBUTIONS
RA_CUST_TRX_LINE_GL_DIST_ALL
AR_DISTRIBUTIONS_ALL
Setup
Application Accounting Definition
The When
Application Accounting Definitions

- Accounting Setups > Accounting Methods Builder > Methods and Definitions > Application Accounting Definitions
Application Accounting Definitions

- The purpose of AAD in SLA is to dictate which "Journal Line Definition" must be used when a specific event takes place against a specific type of transaction in a specific module like Payables or Receivables.
- Oracle ships out of the box an AAD for every module/application that uses SLA.
- For each application like AP, AR, PA, PO… there will exist an existing AAD in the Subledger Modules. However, for this example we will create a new AAD for Payables.
- AAD screen you will specify when the Journal Line Definition will be used. In this case, as per the next slide, we are stating that journal line definition JLD_CSS should be used for creating journal whenever any event occurs against an Invoice in Payables.
• Application Accounting Definitions
  – Journal Header description will be constructed.
  – Journal Entry Description, we concatenate static text and dynamic content from SLA Sources[mapped to DB columns or pl/sql functions] so as to construct a description for Journal Line or Journal header.
Creating - Custom Methods

• Seeded Application Accounting Definitions are provided for each module out of the box by Oracle. However if the existing definitions do not meet your business requirements, then you can copy the existing AAD's to a custom AAD, and then make alterations to the custom AAD, which means creating custom JLT, custom JED and custom ADR as appropriate.

• It is important to remember that you must create a custom copy of an existing SLA component before making modifications.
Setup
_SubLedger _Accounting _Methods
SLAM
There Where
Subledger Accounting Methods

• Primary Ledger and also each secondary ledger should be able to generate Journals as per their respective legislator requirements for all the modules implemented.
• This is where "Subledger Accounting Method" [SLAM] comes into the play.
• A Ledger needs accounting entries to be processed across many modules. Hence SLAM provides an umbrella to join accounting entries from various modules so that they can be channelled through to Oracle General Ledger.
• In other words a SLAM is a collection of accounting definitions for various modules in Oracle Apps. A SLAM is then attached to the Ledger.
Subledger Accounting Methods

- Ledger Defined in GL
- SLAM
- AAD [Event Class & Event Type]
- JLD
  - [JLT + ADR + (JED)]
• Subledger Accounting Method
  – Setup… Accounting Setups> Subledger Accounting Setup> Methods and Definitions> Subledger Accounting Methods
Using AAD we specify the Journal creation rules (the when) per module. *(Receivables a receipt is reversed).* In SLAM we specify the applications/modules (the where) for which the Journals must be built for the entire organization such as "COMPANY UK" across Payables and Receivables and Project Accounting. The decision of whether the journal must be created is delegated to the AAD. As for how the journal is constructed and how the accounts are derived is delegated to the Journal Line Definition.

You can attach SLAM directly from form by clicking Accounting setups.
The Accounting Setup Manager enables you to set up and implement your Oracle Financial Applications from one location. Setup components that control transaction processing across Oracle Financial Applications.

Status Key:
- ✓ - Completed
- ○ - In Progress
- □ - Not Started

Search

Personalize "Search"
Search by Ledger

Create Accounting Setup

Ledger | Type | Associated Primary Ledger | Status
--- | --- | --- | ---
No search conducted.
• **Subledger Accounting Method**
  – General Ledger> Setup> Financial> Accounting Setup Manager> Accounting Setups
• **Subledger Accounting Method**
  – General Ledger> Setup> Financial> Accounting Setup Manager> Accounting Setups

The Accounting Setup Manager enables you to set up and implement your Oracle Financial Applications from one location. Each accounting setup you define includes the common setup components that control transaction processing across Oracle Financial Applications.

**Status Key:**
- ✓ - Completed
- 🟢 - In Progress
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- **Subledger Accounting Method**
  - General Ledger> Setup> Financial> Accounting Setup Manager> Accounting Setups